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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 5, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 63  
Humidity 93 85

February 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 54 2 p.m. 58  
Humidity 51 46

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.85.

7870 四廿月二十

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918.

二拜禮 號伍月二英港香

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## THE UNREST IN CHINA.

Southern Troops Approaching Hankow.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, February 5.  
The Southern troops are approaching Hankow. There was fighting on the 31st ult. at Kingchow, twenty-one miles distant. The Northerners are retiring. The steamer Tayuan was fired on and was forced to return.

## GERMANS IN CHINA.

Reported Proposal for Internment.

Shanghai, February 5.  
China is reported to be intending to intern all Germans at Pootoo, on Chusan Island.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

## THE GERMAN STRIKE SITUATION.

Work Being Gradually Resumed.

London, February 4.  
It is most difficult to obtain an accurate view of the German strike situation, but it appears at the moment that there is a gradual resumption of work. The Commander at Berlin threatens with a year's imprisonment any further participation in the direction of a strike.

Strikers Called to the Colours.

London, February 4.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a telegram from Berlin announces that the military are summoning to the colours all soldiers on leave and men recalled from the army for essential trades who participated in the strike. Vorwärts states that the trial of Herr Dittmann has begun before an Extraordinary Court Martial.

A telegram from Trieste announces that shipyard and factory workers struck yesterday, but resumed work to-day after having an interview with the Governor.

## THE ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

Preparing for the German Attack.

London, February 3.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Versailles Conference rose yesterday afternoon. The Petit Parisien says that Lord Milner remains in Paris conferring with M. Clemenceau until to-morrow concerning food supplies. The Echo de Paris states that a clear understanding was attained on what was necessary to do to meet the forthcoming German attack.

Most Delicate Points Settled.

London, February 4.  
General satisfaction is expressed at the result of the Versailles Conference. M. Clemenceau, who presided throughout, in an interview stated:—"For four days we worked and argued. The last day was decisive and even the most delicate points were settled."

The Council's Functions.

London, February 4.  
The Council has at Versailles a Permanent Staff which maintains a continuity of liaison and work and is thus able to maintain direct and personal contact between the heads of Governments. This is really the basis of the idea behind the conception of a Supreme War Council. Each Power has at Versailles a body of permanent military representatives, each with a staff of subordinate officers. These military representatives arrange and collate information supplied by the various General Staffs and other Military Departments and suggest the broad lines on which this information may be utilised by the War Council.

## THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Explanation of a Deadlock.

London, February 2.  
Mr. Henderson's communication, to which the official reply was cabled last evening, urged the Government to abandon its refusal to meet the Amalgamated Society of Engineers separately from the National Labour Conference in order to discuss the new man-power proposals. The Engineers decided not to consider the proposals unless this preferential treatment, previously accorded, was repeated. Hence the deadlock.

## FRENCH MUNITION WORKS EXPLOSION.

Serious Damage and Loss of Life.

London, February 3.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that 10 were killed and 30 injured in an explosion and fire at a munition works at Moulins. There was serious damage but the adjacent powder magazine was saved.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

London, February 3.  
A Palestine official message says: "We advanced slightly in the vicinity of Amman, northward of Jerusalem. We destroyed twelve enemy aeroplanes during January."

### THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, February 3.  
East Africa official: The Cape coloured corps have occupied Nwembo, unopposed, and pursued the enemy to Mtarika. We seized Pannini Hill, forty-five miles inland of Port Amelia, capturing thirty tons of food. Later we occupied Amwabe.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE ALLIED MILITARY COUNCIL.

Its Great Value Recognised.

London, February 3.  
The "Observer's" Military correspondent learns that the British General Staff and Higher Command recognise the value of the new machinery of the Versailles Council of military leaders. The London General Headquarters and Versailles are working together as a band of brothers. No official proposal has yet been put forward for the creation of a Generalissimo of the whole western front.

Happy Results Achieved.

Paris, February 3.  
M. Clemenceau, interviewed after the sitting of the Allied War Council at Versailles yesterday, said that the happiest results have been achieved. Saturday's sitting was particularly satisfactory.

Enemy War Aims Considered.

London, February 3.  
The Press Bureau announces that the Supreme War Council at Versailles carefully considered Count Hertling's and Count Czernin's speeches, but were unable to find an approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by the Allies. This conviction was deepened by the contrast between the Central Powers' idealistic at Breslavor and the plans of conquest and spoliation now openly disclosed. The Supreme War Council therefore decided that our immediate task is a most vigorous prosecution of the war until a change in the enemy's temper justifies the hope of peace on terms not involving the abandonment of freedom and justice in the face of an aggressive and unrepentant militarism. The Council secured complete agreement on all questions, both of policy and the measures of execution thereof.

### STRIKE DISORDERS IN BERLIN.

Amsterdam, February 3.  
A Berlin semi-official telegram of 2nd Feb. states: "The strikes everywhere are waning. The number of strikers has considerably diminished, especially at the smaller munition-works where full staffs are working in many cases. Well informed people assume that the strike will be entirely ended by Monday." Whilst the military proclamations apparently had some effect in Berlin the papers report further disturbances in Berlin on the 1st. Trams were stopped, their windows broken, the lines and overhead wires damaged and tram employees assaulted, while the principal workshops of the Tram Company had to be closed. Strong forces of police used their sabres against the strikers and dispersed strikers attempting to hold meetings. Herr Treplow arrested many ringleaders. It is reported that 160 were arrested in Berlin last week and special court martials began sittings. The Hamburg "Freidenkblatt" says: "The strike has broken out at all the industrial works in Lubeck. Other German papers report that the strikes have ended at Cologne, Cassel, Breslau, Leipzig and Ludwigshafen but have extended to Dresden. Troops prevented a demonstration before the Royal Palace at Munich and arrested a number of Bavarian strike leaders. A proclamation by the General Commanding at Munster declares that extensive propaganda based on the ideas of the Russian revolution has resulted in some sections of the population acting treasonably against the Fatherland and declares that political resistance will be smashed."

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, February 3.  
Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We drove off raiders with loss eastward of Polygon wood. Hostile artillery has been active south-eastward of Ephe, in the neighbourhood of the Arras-Cambrai road, southward of Arras and in the Ypres sector. We repulsed a raid at Poelcapelle. Patrol encounters resulted to our advantage southward of Lens. There has been hostile artillery at Laventie and southward of Lens. Admiralty aircraft bombed Varsenare aerodrome yesterday morning and obtained a direct hit. Fire broke out. We destroyed one enemy machine. All of ours returned."

## AIR RAID DISTRESS.

Thames and East Coast Towns Ask for More Help.

Air raids have caused serious distress in the Isle of Thanet. For the past 12 months there have been practically no visitors to Ramsgate or Broadstairs, and the crippling of the fishing industry has deprived the towns of their usual means of living throughout the winter. The Mayor of Ramsgate has expressed regret that the Government scheme for war compensation does not meet cases of financial distress. "We have had a separate treatment from the Hane," he says, "and therefore, I think we are entitled to receive a separate treatment from the Government. The towns of the Midlands and South and West coasts should contribute to a fund which will enable us of the war zone to keep going."

A Margate situation is the same, and on Saturday the Education Committee decided to inaugurate a dinner for the needy. The same applies to Yarmouth, where many of the shops have been closed for three years, and amusement and other caterers have suffered heavily. Up to March over \$20,000 had been received from the Canadian fund towards payment of arrears of rent of boarding and lodging house-keepers, hotel proprietors, and tradesmen. Nearly that amount has been distributed in fact, coal tickets, and cash to some 800 families in distress. The outlook for the coming year is not bright.

## THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

Presentation of Prizes.

The prizes at the Elia Kadoorie School for Indians were given away by Sir Ellis Kadoorie yesterday. Those present also included Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs and Mr. R. J. Birbeck (Headmaster).

The Headmaster read the following report:—"During the year the school was open on 228 days, the average attendance being 74. The highest on the roll was 82 in May, and the lowest 47 in September. The average attendance for the previous year was 49, and this increase in the numbers is going on steadily, which is very satisfactory as the fees have been increased from \$1 a month to \$2. In the half yearly and annual examination 78 boys were examined, of whom 45 passed, or 58 per cent. This low percentage was caused by Class 3, which had been put into two divisions on June 1—19 in 8s, and 17 in 8b. Of these 36 boys, only 10 passed. This was due to the fact that they were very young boys, who had lately come to school and knew nothing. However a great improvement has taken place since they have been divided into two classes, as the results of the present year will show. Classes 4, 5, 6, 7 were examined by the Headmaster in colloquial, reading and recitation. Reading and recitation were quite good and colloquial was better at the annual examination. In Classes 4 and 5 composition was poor and in Class 6 only half the boys passed in dictation. There is a tendency towards untidiness in written work in several of the classes. In Urdu, Mr. Bhabu Singh reports that the upper classes are satisfactory, but that the new boys are very poor, which can be accounted for by many of them talking Chinese in their homes. We considered that our term was too small to enter for the Football League but we have played friendly matches with Victoria British School and junior teams from Wanchai, as well as class matches. One tennis court has been available since March and has been played on regularly. Mr. U. Ramjahn kindly collected \$88, which enabled us to buy the necessary nets etc. A tournament among the boys was played and several matches with other schools. A waste piece of ground south of the school has been turned into a garden and supplies a useful amusement for about 30 of the boys, who have small pieces in which they can grow whatever they like. The Indian masters have taken a great interest in it and its success is due in a great measure to Mr. Bhabu Singh. A small increase has been made in the library and we now have between 60 and 80 books which are taken out regularly. Drill is taken by all the masters and each class has two drills a week. The Staff has remained the same, with the addition of Mr. Pan U-shin, who joined the school on June 1, and has taken Class 8b. The general health of the boys has been very good and little leave has been asked for on account of sickness. This is only natural, as this school is in a healthier situation than most in the Colony. The discipline and general behaviour of the boys is better, particularly in Class 8b, but there is still room for improvement. The thanks of the school are due to Sir Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. Arculli, who not only have paid a considerable amount of money for the school of the poor boys, but have also sent presents of stationery, books, and other things. I would like to express my appreciation of the various ways in which all the teachers and the school staff."

and shared in the boys' amusements.

The prize list was as follows:—  
Class 4.—1st, Abdullah Bath; Composition, Abdullah Bath; Urdu, Abdullah Bath; 2nd, Channan Singh.

Class 5.—1st, Jeremiah Nissim; Composition, Jeremiah Nissim; 2nd, Khwaj Mohamed; Urdu, Mohamed Hassan.

Class 6.—1st, A. H. Madar; 2nd, M. A. Yacoub; Composition, M. A. Yacoub; Urdu, Mohamed Usaf.

Class 7.—1st, Sohan Singh; Composition, Sohan Singh; 2nd, J. David; Urdu, Abdul Karim.

Class 8.—1st, Moosa Hassan; Urdu, Moosa Hassan; 2nd, Kassim Omar; Composition, Kassim Omar.

Sir Ellis Kadoorie said that he took a very lively interest in the School and that it had given him great pleasure to give away the prizes. He hoped that the improvement shown last year both in the work and in the attendance would continue.

Mr. O. Madar said he was present in order to thank Sir Ellis Kadoorie on behalf of many of the parents of the boys at the School for the great work he had done in building the school and in helping every youth with the boys' fees. He hoped that the boys would profit by their School training and would always remember what Sir Ellis Kadoorie had done for them in providing so fine a site.

The proceedings closed with cheers for Sir Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs.

## THE LABOUR COMPANIES.

By Capt. H. B. C. Pollard.

From time to time a brief reference occurs in the messages of war correspondents to the Labour Companies who work behind the lines in France and Flanders, and all too frequently one finds further reference to them in the casualty lists.

A Labour Company is a curious unit consisting of several hundred men, a captain, and his staff that is its official establishment. The personnel is extremely varied and very interesting, it consists of the classes who are not fit for the front line, and these may be either volunteers who are over age—patriots of any age up to sixty—or soldiers who have served and have incurred some wound or physical disability which makes them only serviceable for non-combatant work.

The actual work done by these Labour Companies is bewildering in its variety. They build and repair roads, dig trenches, erect defences and redoubts, construct main light railways and handle heavy stores and transport. They are liable to be split up into small groups all engaged upon different kinds of odd jobs, or the whole company may be concentrated on a special task such as laying a light railway after an advance.

Nowadays there is a very complete system of light railways behind the trenches. When an allied advance is carried out and the Germans driven back over a substantial depth of front, one of the first tasks of the Labour Companies is to continue the light railways over the liberated strip of No Man's Land and the crater field which was the enemy's position, and connect it up with what is left of the German light railway system in the captured area. In the same way shell-wrecked and mine destroyed roads that are broken everywhere near the old front lines have to be repaired and made passable for traffic. New transport routes have to be built, and old ones have to be kept open. The Labour Companies are the backbone of the army during the present war. The problem of the proper counter poise between labour units with the service in the field, and labour in industry and munition works at home, will in future be part of the great task of mobilisation rather than as has been the case in this present war, something which had to be faced and dealt with during the campaign as the need for action became urgent.

Experience has proved that the spare is no less essential than the rifle, and that the grinded old return to glances at the men as the future young soldiers of the Labour Companies. The Labour Companies are the backbone of the army during the present war. The problem of the proper counter poise between labour units with the service in the field, and labour in industry and munition works at home, will in future be part of the great task of mobilisation rather than as has been the case in this present war, something which had to be faced and dealt with during the campaign as the need for action became urgent.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, February 2.  
The silver market is quiet.

### DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Horace Goldin at Victoria Theatre; 9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema-graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema-graph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

Theatre Royal—Concert by A. Mirovitch and M. Piatro; 9.15 p.m.

Monday, Feb. 11.

Chinese New Year.  
Monday, Feb. 25.  
Race Meeting.—1st Day.  
Tuesday, Feb. 26.  
Race Meeting.—2nd Day.  
Wednesday, Feb. 27.  
Race Meeting.—3rd Day.

are to fore, concentrated in bivouacs or camps close in the rear of the fighting troops.

Their work is carried out under persistent artillery fire, for the enemy specialises in bombarding the "back areas" after so attack, knowing full well that there will be concentration of troops in all likely spots, and batteries in all the most favourable gun positions. Fighting troops have only to pass through these rear area bombardments, but the Labour Companies have to carry on their work amid the shelling, and in consequence incur frequent casualties.

With the ever increasing demand for all types of construction work, has come an enormous expansion of the Labour Corps. All kinds of Labour Units have been recruited among the colonies and dependencies of the Allies, and one may find Zulus and Kaffirs from South Africa, Chinese coolies from China, Tonkinese and Annamese from French Indo-China, Canadian railroad construction troops, even units of trained Caucasian foresters, and in the farther back areas, the ever increasing roadmaking gangs.

In a war such as this which is primarily a war of organisation and attrition, the importance of Labour organisation cannot be overrated. The work is not showy, or pleasant, or even romantic, but it is really the foundation of all victory, for, without it, the fighting troops could not obtain their supplies, the guns their inordinate ration of munitions, or the engineers their mining gear, wire and pilot posts.

In the national war organisation of the future labour units will play no inconsiderable part, for they are almost the most important of all the new organisations which have arisen as supplementary to the army during the present war. The problem of the proper counter poise between labour units with the service in the field, and labour in industry and munition works at home, will in future be part of the great task of mobilisation rather than as has been the case in this present war, something which had to be faced and dealt with during the campaign as the need for action became urgent.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Shanghai and Hongkong Tragedy.**  
The shooting of a foreign police inspector and a detective by Chinese in Hongkong and the subsequent minor "Sydney Street" affair, created almost a sensation in Shanghai. We have contained these ourselves, but in Hongkong they are not looked upon as a risk to police have constantly to face, by the N. G. Daily News.

**A Benevolent Autocracy.**  
Mr. Hodges, Minister of Pensions, alluding to autocracy in the ranks of some employers, said: "I do not dislike that, because I believe there is no other system of government than benevolent autocracy." The man of low physique had often been hounded because he was of keeping up to the scratch of the robust man. That was a point where we must in future exercise discrimination. He was a believer in consultative committee in every factory and in payment by results.

**Sandbagged Soldier.**  
Detectives detained two Australian infantrymen recently on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Pte. Imlay, a Canadian, who died in hospital a fortnight ago after having been attacked and robbed in a turning off the Waterloo-road. No charge was preferred, and both men denied all knowledge of the matter. At the inquest, which was adjourned, Pte. John McKinley, another Canadian, related how he and Imlay were attacked from behind. According to the doctor's evidence Imlay was sandbagged.

**Objectors Sent to Front.**  
Some time ago there were sent from New Zealand to England a number of conscientious objectors to military service. They were for a long time kept at Sling Camp, Salisbury, but since then they have been sent to France. A letter received from one of the men states that three of their number—Little, Baxter, and Ballantine—have been sent up to the front line. At Gravesend Barracks, Robert O. McNeill and Roderic K. Clark were court-martialled for the third time for refusing to obey military orders. They have both served nearly a year's imprisonment. Both were now found guilty, and the sentence will be promulgated in due course.

**Chinese Politician in Court.**  
A Chinese, claiming to be a member of the House of Representatives, and described as an ex-teacher, was charged in the Shanghai Mixed Court, along with a carpenter, a woodcarver, a hawker and a farmer, on an indictment of armed robbery. Mr. Rodger, who appeared for the "disgraced" prisoner in the dock, explained how his client came to and himself in such a pass. Counsel said his client was a member of the House of Representatives, and at the time he was arrested he was paying a call upon a man called Dun, a Cantonese gambler. Det. Serge, Page, in answer to the Court, said the man had been seen visiting the house in which the ammunition was found, and when the Police searched the place, a photo was found bearing a likeness to the man. The place where the man was arrested, said witness, was a low class street, and it did not seem a likely place where a member of the House of Representatives would visit. Mr. Rodger submitted that the photo found was that of another man and not the accused. The case was remanded, the man being allowed \$500 bail.

## NOTICES.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Canadian Flying Officer Killed.**  
Lieutenant William O. Thompson, R.F.C., was killed while flying at Montrose. He was ascending and when a short distance from the ground the aeroplane fell, killing the airman on the spot. He was a son of Mr. Alfred Thompson, Woodstock, Ontario, and was 24 years old.

**From Trenches to Answer Murder Charge.**  
An Italian, Gino Ferrari, has been taken from the trenches in the Trentino to answer a charge of murdering his brother-in-law, Serafino Fassani, at Toltenham, in July 1915. The two men were partners in a number of small eating houses, and they fell out over money matters. It was alleged that Ferrari shot Fassani and also injured two other Italians. No extradition of an alleged murderer is allowed by Italian law, and following a commission in England the trial will take place in Italy.

**London Meat Supply.**  
After hearing Mr. Boys, of the Ministry of Food, a mass meeting of the London Central Markets Association recently decided to form a London Wholesale Meat Supply Association, with the following objects: To assist and regulate the supply and distribution of meat in London; to ascertain from time to time the daily requirements of the London area; to purchase supplies and to receive consignments for wholesale distribution in London; if the neces-

sity arises to make arrangements for the storage of meat; and to fix prices. The association was formed at the request of the Ministry of Food, and will be subject to the orders and directions of the Ministry. Mr. A. P. Twigg, who presided, said he had authority for stating that the Government had in contemplation a policy to eliminate all competitive buying. They were going to put a stop to the practice of butchers paying more than the maximum price for meat.

**No Petrol for Soldiers.**  
Motor cars are still being used to an appreciable extent for non-essential purposes, says the Petrol Controller in a statement issued recently, accompanying a new order made by the Board of Trade. There is unfortunately reason to believe that some people are acquiring supplies in an illegitimate or irregular manner, and this has rendered possible the use of private cars for non-essential purposes. This has got to stop, the Petrol Controller declares, because the increasing transport needs, and the growth of aeroplane activity, taken in conjunction with the necessity of saving tonnage, compel the use of motor spirit for non-essential purposes. The use of motor spirit for non-essential purposes was prohibited some months ago, and by the new order this prohibition applies to cars for "hunting, shooting, and golfing, or for any purpose which cannot be justified on the ground of absolute necessity." Vehicles enrolled for war service are exempt from the restrictions of the order only while they are actually employed on such service.

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a pleasant evening, Mon-  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Ipoh's Electricity.**  
The Times of Malaya under-  
stands that the Chief Secretary  
has communicated with the Kuala  
Sanitary Board to the effect that  
he cannot approve of any scheme  
by which lighting of Ipoh town  
by electricity will be handed over  
to private enterprise. It is the  
view of the Government that such  
a scheme should be taken com-  
plete charge of by the Govern-  
ment. This statement puts a  
complete check on what was  
known as the Pengkalen scheme,  
and matters stand as they did  
before.

**Revision of the Psalter.**  
The Council of the Church  
Association at its last meeting un-  
animously passed a resolution re-  
garding the publication upon cer-  
tain of the Psalms by the recent  
high-handed action of Converse-  
ton, reaffirming its belief in the  
inspiration of the Scriptures, and  
protesting against any obscuring  
of the absolute supremacy of the Bible.  
The resolution added: "While  
not literalizing any figurative ex-  
pression, it is in such Psalms a  
righteous vengeance upon the  
working of evil."

**East of Suez Troops.**  
Territorial troops serving East  
of Suez have a very strong claim  
to the war chevron, and there is  
some little feeling amongst them  
on the subject. Territorial troops  
have the same Imperial obligation  
as those who are in Egypt,  
Greece and elsewhere, and  
probably suffer more through  
climate conditions, etc., whilst  
many battalions have tried hard  
to get to war zones, and up to the  
present have not been gratified.  
A little diplomacy on the part of  
the War Office would be wel-  
come.—London and China  
Express.

**Raw Wool For Japan.**  
It is reported that the British  
Government has inquired con-  
cerning Japan's requirements in  
raw wool for the coming year,  
but that Japanese merchants are  
taking little interest in the matter.  
This lack of interest may be ex-  
plained in two ways. First, by the

falling off—or rather total  
cessation—of military orders from  
Russia; and secondly by the fact  
of the large stocks of wool in  
Japan being far from exhausted  
yet. At the time when embargoes  
used to be placed on wool and  
taken off again with jangling  
frequency, speculative buyers in  
Japan were reported to have im-  
ported a great deal more than  
they had any use for, solely  
because it was obvious that the  
world was using up wool faster  
than the sheep were growing it.

**Tribute to the Ploughing.**  
Sir Arthur Yapp, addressing  
the workers of the Kensington  
War Hospital Supply Depot, said  
if the humiliation of compulsory  
rationing, with the great new  
army of workers which it would  
involve, was to be avoided, a  
supreme national effort must be  
made. The small holder and  
amateur gardener had saved the  
situation for us this year. It was  
due to their efforts that we had  
such a magnificent potato crop.  
Sir Arthur Yapp reported that  
the first hundred thousand "ship  
savers" have been enrolled in the  
League of National Safety. All  
classes are represented, including  
Lord Harcourt, the Earl of Plym-  
outh, the Dowager Countess of  
Guilford, Sir Fredk. and Lady  
Pollock, and the Lord Mayors of  
Manchester and Cardiff.

**Common Sergeant's Farewell.**  
Sir Albert Roberts, the Com-  
mon Sergeant of the City of London,  
bade farewell to the Old Bailey  
recently after having presided at  
one of the courts for 17½ years.  
Speaking with some emotion, Sir  
Albert said he had rendered his  
resignation because he felt that  
a younger, stronger, and better  
man should take his place. Mr.  
R. D. Morris on behalf of the Bar,  
said Sir Albert came to the court  
with a great reputation and had  
effected an improvement in the  
form of indictments. He had a  
pleasant wit, but it was always  
strictly "bottled up" on the  
bench, although sometimes it  
made a delightful escape in the  
lunchroom. The Lord Mayor  
said the Corporation had always  
regarded Sir Albert as one of the  
best and best judges that  
the law had ever known.

**Raw Wool For Japan.**  
It is reported that the British  
Government has inquired con-  
cerning Japan's requirements in  
raw wool for the coming year,  
but that Japanese merchants are  
taking little interest in the matter.  
This lack of interest may be ex-  
plained in two ways. First, by the

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

LADIES DEPARTMENT

STOCK TAKING

To 2625

20% CASH DISCOUNT.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

## FLANNEL PYJAMAS

IN ALL WEIGHTS

A CHOICE RANGE OF PATTERNS  
TO SELECT FROM, CUT FULL  
EVERYWHERE, THUS ENSURING  
EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

PRICES \$4.50 UP

## J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

## NOTICES.

**HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND  
FINANCE CO., LTD.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**  
that the ORDINARY  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
of SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-  
pany will be held at the COM-  
PANY'S OFFICES VICTORIA  
BUILDINGS on SATURDAY  
9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock  
A.M. for the purpose of receiving  
the REPORT of DIRECTORS  
together with Statements of  
Accounts for the year ending 31st  
December, 1917.  
The REGISTER of SHARES  
of the Company will be CLOSED  
from MONDAY 4th to SATUR-  
DAY 9th February, 1918, (both  
days inclusive), during which  
period no TRANSFER of  
SHARES can be registered.  
By Order of the Board of  
Directors—  
A. SHELLTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the  
Hongkong Land Investment and  
Agency Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for the  
Kowloon Land and Building  
Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 30th January, 1918.

## NOTICES.

**THE KOWLOON LAND AND  
BUILDING CO., LTD.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**  
that the TWENTY-NINTH  
ORDINARY MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-  
pany will be held at the COM-  
PANY'S OFFICES VICTORIA  
BUILDINGS on SATURDAY  
9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock  
A.M. for the purpose of receiving  
the REPORT of DIRECTORS  
together with Statements of  
Accounts for the year ending 31st  
December, 1917.  
The REGISTER of SHARES  
of the Company will be CLOSED  
from MONDAY 4th to SATUR-  
DAY 9th February, 1918, (both  
days inclusive), during which  
period no TRANSFER of  
SHARES can be registered.  
By Order of the Board of  
Directors—  
A. SHELLTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the  
Hongkong Land Investment and  
Agency Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for the  
Kowloon Land and Building  
Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 30th January, 1918.

## NOTICE.

**HONGKONG BENEVOLENT  
SOCIETY.** The Annual  
Meeting will be held at the City  
Hall on WEDNESDAY February  
6th at 12 NOON.  
Mr. T. F. Hough will take the  
chair.  
K. MCKENNY,  
Hon. Secretary.

**HONGKONG CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**  
THE NINETY-EIGHTH OR-  
DINARY MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Com-  
pany will be held at the Office  
of the Company, Hotel Man-  
gion, on TUESDAY, 12th Feb-  
ruary, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON.  
For the purpose of receiving a  
Report of the Directors, together  
with a Statement of Accounts,  
declaring a Dividend and electing  
Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of  
the Company will be CLOSED  
from the 4th to 11th February,  
1918, (both days inclusive).  
By Order of the Board of  
Directors—  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

**SINGAPORE DOLLAR  
DIRECTORY IS  
BOOMING!**

Send in Name and Address  
NOW  
For the 1918 issue of the  
**HONGKONG DOLLAR  
DIRECTORY**  
Dollar Directory Company  
79 P. O. Box 434, Hongkong.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.**

**APPLICATION forms for**  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.  
**THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**  
Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers,  
Hongkong, 14th January, 1918.

**MASSAGE.**  
MR. HONDA  
Training and Massage  
Fostered at Tokyo Military Hospital  
WILL TREAT ALL WAR WOUNDS  
66, 68, 70, QUEEN'S ROAD, 2457.

Do You Suffer from any  
SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

composed of ingredients which quickly  
attack, overcome, and expel from the  
blood all impurities from whatever cause  
arising, and by restoring it clean and  
pure can be relied on to effect a complete  
and lasting cure.

**THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood  
Mixture** is certified by a most remarkable  
collection of unimpeachable testimonials from  
grateful patients of all classes—patients  
who have been cured after being given up  
as incurable—patients who have been  
cured after trying many other treatments  
without success. See how it has helped  
many.

**Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture**

WILL CURE YOU  
PERMANENTLY



PREPARED ONLY BY  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
**HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**  
Telephone 16.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## WHAT DO THE GERMAN STRIKES SIGNIFY?

The latest news regarding the strikes is somewhat conflicting. The notorious *Fremdenblatt*, which at one time was wont to print the most scurrilous statements regarding England, but which to-day appears to have acquired a praiseworthy mildness—owing perhaps to the fact that it is published in the decayed port of Hamburg—says that strikes have broken out in all the industrial works at Lubeck, while other German papers report that strikes have ended at Cologne, Cassel, Breslau, Leipzig and Ludwigshaven, but have extended to Dresden. Both in Berlin and other cities the civilities of the strikers, which seem, in many cases and for some unaccountable reason, to be specially directed towards smashing tramways cars, have been sharply repressed by the police, and in some cases troops have been called out. The whole affair seems a sorry business. On the one side we have a body of workmen, evidently goaded to action by the daily-growing certainty that relief for them is inevitable and that the sooner they do something towards bringing about peace, the better it will be for their country, while, on the other hand, we have German officials doing the part, as

min. Both were found wanting in the choice diction of telegram, the Council "were able to find an approximation to the moderate condition laid down by the Allies." Very properly therefore both speeches were "turned down." It is stated regarding the question of appointment of a Generalissimo no official proposal has as yet been put forward. Perhaps it is as well, for it is not probable that such an office would be beyond the capacity of one man. The Supreme Council seems to fulfil the necessary functions; and, if correction be brought to a fine point, the desired object should be achieved without resting so much on a power and so wide a responsibility in any one man. It is a job for a Napoleon, and with respect to the generals on whose sides there does not appear to be one approaching the military genius of Bonaparte either in genius or initiative.

Siam has decided to dispatch part of the Royal Guard Sharpshooters to the European front. The men of the other branches of arms, wishing to take the field, are strenuously carrying on a

**Kooloon "Our Day."**  
A sum of \$11,000, an installment of the net proceeds of Fair, sales of badges and other articles, has already been paid in to Hon. Treasurer of the War Christmas Committee. A detailed invoice sheet will be issued about as soon as a few outstanding debts have been settled and cashed.  
The rally for the street pipe organ had to be cancelled owing to lack of support. Holders of tickets can get their money returned on application to Mr. Heston. Refunds should

tion for the lower classes was  
and their pay generally was  
and inadequate. During times  
disease and trouble, the  
ranks of the public health  
police, sanitary officials and  
like, have been called upon  
to perform almost superhu-  
man tasks and with a great  
measure of success; but unhappily  
very little credit and thanks  
has been then that the  
hard-worked official has  
only too ready and fore-  
cast to maintain his strength  
on stimulants; and many an a  
task performed has  
been accomplished by the  
devotion of the man  
of the lower rank and a  
expense of much overwork  
and untold pain. In some  
of the new stimulants  
expensive generally of the  
has been one of work  
depression, notwithstanding  
too good living for the  
suscending a personal  
feeling. The consequence

[illegible]

**Zigzag in Egypt, in de-**  
to erect a statue to the  
French alrman Guyane  
following the example  
years before the war.  
Egyptian Aerial League,  
put up a statue to  
Mouillard, one of the pioneers  
aviation, and the French  
Mouillard never succee-  
flying himself, but it was  
work, published in 1883.  
hope that someone with some  
money could carry out his  
experiments. But was the  
ation of the Wright  
success in Germany. He  
died in 1896, and was  
of flight in France and  
America. The statue  
Gair Polaris. When  
people.



## SAIYINGPUN SCHOOL.

## To-day's Distribution of Prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes took place at the Saiyungpun School, this morning, when there was a very large attendance of parents and friends of the scholars. The school was gay with bunting and tasteful decorations. Among those present were Hon. Mr. Claud Savern, O.M.G., Mr. E. Ralphs, (Inspector of English Schools), Sir Charles Eliot (Principal of the University), Mr. Ho Kom-tong, and Major Morgan.

## The Annual Report.

In the course of his annual report, the Headmaster (Mr. A. Morris) stated:—The maximum enrolment was 474 (409 in 1916). The minimum enrolment was 315 (299 in 1916). The average attendance was 403 (349 in 1916). The School retains its popularity among the Chinese, and a large number of applicants had to be refused admission, in consequence of lack of accommodation. During the year, no less than 80 boys have made the maximum number of attendances. The discipline of the School is excellent, and the work done is highly satisfactory. Reading and conversation are good throughout, especially so in the lowest classes, where "beginners" receive their first instruction in English from an English Mistress, Mrs. Morris. Handwriting is particularly good throughout the School, the special attention devoted to this subject being apparent in all classes. In the arithmetic papers also, neatness and good arrangement were noticeable throughout. Object lessons have been intelligently given. In all classes, good sketch maps were drawn in connection with the geography papers. In Class 4, taught in two Divisions, there were a few weak papers in arithmetic, in both Divisions. With this exception the class did excellent work. In Class 5 (two Divisions) the work was very good, except in arithmetic in the A Division, and in arithmetic and geography in the B Division. Class 6 is taught in three Divisions, the third consisting of newly-admitted boys. The A Division did very well throughout; B Division was weak in arithmetic. The C Division did highly creditable work. Class 7 (in three Divisions) two consisting of newly-admitted boys, showed very good results in all subjects. Class 8 was very good, although there was a tendency to weakness in arithmetic. The Beginners' Class (taught in three Divisions): Excellent results were shown in these classes, where English is taught with great success. The members of the Education Committee paid several visits to the school during April and May, and expressed great satisfaction with the work done. Mr. Ponsonby-Fane, one of the members, wrote: "The relations of the Headmaster and scholars appeared to be peculiarly happy at Saiyungpun School." The names of three old pupils appear in recent University Lists, one as having passed the Matriculation Examination and two as having qualified for the Medical Faculty. The "social" life of the school has been well maintained. Chess has been in the charge of Mr. Ray, who has raised the players to a high state of efficiency. The School Team won the Hongkong Schools Chess League Shield, which was presented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. O., at a function in July. The Library, recently enlarged, now contains about 500 volumes, and is well patronised. Funds for the additional books and for the School Bagle Band were subscribed by a number of Chinese gentlemen. The Bagle Band is attached to the Saiyungpun Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Division, consisting of past and present pupils, is supported financially by Mr. Ho Kom-tong; it is thoroughly efficient, and is furnished with the latest equipment. At the annual competition, held on "Our Day," the Division taken a great interest and he competed. During the year, the Division took a great interest in the report, Mr. (Mr. Savern) could not be year the most that the Division had done.

portion of their vacation and vaccinated no fewer than 12,602 cases. The Division, now attached as a Voluntary Aid Detachment to the Defence Corps, has also attended Field Days and Mobilisation, Guards of Honour, and the Defence Corps Camp, as well as providing half the composite Division sent to Canton on the invitation of H. E. the Governor of Canton, for instructional purposes. On "Our Day," boys from this School sold roses in aid of the Red Cross Funds, and handed in the sum \$385.86. A Chinese Band has been formed and has become very popular, its services being frequently requisitioned at public functions and entertainments. Football and Volley-ball continue to flourish. Swimming is indulged in throughout the summer; twice a week the boys go out in steam-launches to Stonecutters. It is noteworthy that a large number of boys even in the lower classes are now able to swim, and at the annual Ambulance Brigade aquatic sports the Saiyungpun Division carried off one championship. The usual picnics and excursions were held. The Literature on the War supplied by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has been distributed to the pupils and the information. In September, Mr. Mok-sang presented to the school two Scholarships, each of the value of \$30 for one year, for Classes 7 and 8 respectively. Our thanks are due to Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Dr. Wan Man-kai, Messrs. Li Hien, Kwok Sui-lap, Chan Tse-tan, Wong Kam-fuk, Chan U-to, Ho Leung, Lo Shiu-wan, Choy Hing, Ip Sau-chi and the San Co., for donations to Library and Bagle Band; and to the following subscribers to the Prize Fund:—Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. Lau Oh-pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. Lo Shiu-wan, Cheung Kun-hing, Wong Kam-fuk, Cheung Tsang, Ko Wan-kun, Chan Kai-ming, Ip Sau-chi, Ho In, Ho Leung, Ho Wing, Ho Ki, Ho Kwong, Ho Shai-wa, Ho Cheung-shiu, Ho Shai-kit, Li Po-kwai, M. K. Lo, Simon Tse-yan, Choy Cheung, Pang Lim-cho, Li Ping, Lung Cho sun, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kotewall, as well as to Messrs. Kelly and Welch, Lieut. White Stevens and Mr. Ray for obsequies. For flags we are indebted to Commander Beckwith and Messrs. A. Lang, for palms to the Botanical and Forestry Dept., and for chairs to the University.

## The Prize List.

The prizes included the following:—Scholarships.—From Class 4 to Queen's College.—1, Haw Cheuk-ling; 2, Wong Tai-kwan; 3, Lo Hing-kun; 4, Leung Oi-sang; 5, Chan Wai-chang; 6, Ua Kwai-yung. Class 5.—1, Tam Wai-hin (Government Free Scholar); 2, Wong Pak-hing (Ho Kom-tong Scholar). Class 6.—1, Ling Hung-to (Government Free Scholar); 2, Chan Man-choi (Ralphs Scholar). Class 7.—1, Tai-cho (Government Free Scholar). Class 8.—Wong Kam-fai (Government Free Scholar). Special Prizes.—Class 5 (English), Chan Kan-cho. Chess Prizes, (Old Boys), Chan Po-ming; (Present Boys) Li Kwong. Sports Prizes, (Old Boys), Football, Leung Oi-sang; Volley Ball, Au Kwong-lai; (Present Boys), Football, Wan Man-kit. Blackboard Drawing, Lau Im-Pencil and Brush Drawing, Class 4, Ng Wai-pun; Class 5, Chan I-chan; Class 6, Chan Fan; Class 6b, Li Tai-cho; Class 7, Li Chung-in. Handwriting, Wong Win-ton. Recitation, Fong Yam-leung, Chai Fak-pang, Fok Wing-kin, Chai Fak-hoi.

There were also many winners of class prizes, attendance medals, and first-aid certificates. The Hon. Mr. Claud Savern, in presenting the awards, said that this was the first time that he had been asked to present the prizes at the Saiyungpun School, but he had often heard and read of the great efficiency of the school and he looked forward very much to be present when he received Mr. Morris's invitation. He was glad to see Mr. Ho Kom-tong, long there that morning. He was a great benefactor and had always taken a great interest in the school. During the year, the Division took a great interest in the report, Mr. (Mr. Savern) could not be year the most that the Division had done.

## RACING NOTES.

Every morning there are now gallops at Happy Valley, although Wednesdays and Saturdays are still the most busy mornings. Several ponies were sent short distances to-day, all taking the inside course. Most of the gallops were only for a quarter of a mile but the longer gallops were as follows:—

Korand. and Navand. One Mile. Last three quarters.—34 2/5; 1.10; 1.46 2/5; and 1.48. Anticipation. Three quarters.—35; 1.9; 1.41. Cadzow's Wait. Three quarters.—42 2/5; 1.16; 1.47 1/5. Dividend. Three quarters.—37 3/5; 1.13 1/5; 1.48. Marae. Three quarters.—35; 1.8; 1.41. Harod and Fraud. One Mile. Last three quarters.—36; 1.11; 1.45 3/5. Hagira. Three quarters.—41; 1.15; 1.45 3/5. Year. Three quarters.—36 2/5; 1.12 2/5; 1.46. Samand and Second Violin. One Mile. Last three quarters.—34 4/5; 1.9 1/5; 1.44 1/5.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of February 4, as follows:—

A telegraphic mandate has arrived here ordering that Chan King-yao, the Commander-in-Chief, shall be assisted by Tso Kwan (Tuchun of Chihli) and Chan Wai-choe (Tuchun of Shan Tung) to attack the South.

The Tuchun has consulted with Admiral Obing Fik-kwong with the intention of attacking King Chow and Hoi How with naval and military forces.

An official order to the Superintendent of the Arsenal states that there will be no holidays in that Department during the New Year and 40 machine guns must be made without delay for use on the western front.

Commander Lam Fa returned yesterday and called on the Tuchun and Civil Governor on important military matters.

A communication from the Chinese Consul-General in Canada states that all the Chinese labourers who have returned to China since November 15, 1917, must return within 12 months; otherwise another \$500 will be levied as an extra charge. The Authority has ordered the magistrates to issue notices in order to make this known to the people.

[We cannot quite understand this latter paragraph, but we give it as received.—Ed. H.K.T.]

Saiyungpun School was deservedly popular among the Chinese. The site was cramped, but it was wonderful what a great amount of work was got through. That the Chinese were fond of the school was shown by their appreciation of the teaching, and by the fact that no less than 80 boys never missed an attendance throughout the year. It was a happy idea to give those boys who attended regularly and punctually a small token. The school was especially fortunate in having the continuous guidance of Mr. and Mrs. Morris. Their careful and sympathetic work had had wonderful results. A good deal of assistance had been rendered by Mr. Ray, who had done much for the social side of the school and especially with regard to the Saiyungpun Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. Mention had been made in the report of the very good work the Division rendered during the small-pox epidemic, and he could assure them that they had the Government's grateful thanks for what they had done. Mr. Ho Kom-tong, he ought to mention, entirely supported the Saiyungpun Division. They would all be glad that they had Sir Charles Eliot with them. He was on the look-out for an undergraduate from the school and from his position on the hill he overlooked them, and he was sure to get a great deal of interest in the work that they did.

Three hearty cheers were given for the Hon. Mr. Claud Savern, the Governor, and Mr. Ho Kom-tong, the school's benefactor.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

## OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

## CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

## SALONICA GIVEN AWAY.

Kaiser's Gift to Bulgaria for Victory.

Amsterdam, Oct. 18.—An article from a "well-informed source" in the *Weser Zeitung* (a Bremen newspaper whose Berlin messages are often officially inspired) gives the impression that one of the objects of the Kaiser's visit to Sofia was to encourage the Bulgarians to attack General Sarraill's forces, with Salonica as a reward in case of success.

The writer expresses the opinion that a declaration of war by Greece against Bulgaria may shortly be expected, and says that Bulgaria can bring 800,000 men against General Sarraill while 200,000 will be available for the Dobruja. He continues:—

"If the Bulgarians remain on the defensive their lines are strong, that Sarraill cannot break through. After the declaration of war by Greece, however, it may be that the Bulgarians will undertake a mighty assault against the army composed of English, Serbians, Russians and Italians. Then the watchword will be Salonica.—Reuter.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## NOTICE.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB, FANLING.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BANKER'S CUP. February 9th to 12th inclusive. Bogey Competition for men.

MIXED FOURSOME. February 9th to 12th inclusive. Relief Course. Twice Round.

Medal Play. HANDICAP. Half of Joint Handicaps.

ENTRANCE FEES for both Competitions will be given to War Charities.

1st and 2nd Prizes kindly presented.

JOHN BENTLEY, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1918.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th February, to SATURDAY the 23rd February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. S. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1918.

SECURE YOUR  
HONGKONG DESK DIRECTORY  
DIARY & BLOTTER,  
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3, WYNDHAM STREET.

TEL. 440.

Please send me a copy of Hongkong Desk Directory, Diary and Blotter, 1918, price \$5.00 each.

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Coats.

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EVERY REQUISITE  
FOR  
SPORTS WEAR.

## TENNIS

Trousers.

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Shirts.

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## MACKINTOSH

800, LTD  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
18, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29

Wm. Powell & Co. Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 348

## "THETA"

## UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable. It is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

THE  
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD

SOLE AGENTS FOR

## BROADWOOD PIANOS

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.  
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

## JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment

of

## BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

## SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case 12 qts. duty paid 24.00

" " " " 24 pils. " 26.0

Claret Reserve " 12 qts. " 24.00

" " " " 24 pils. " 26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. Wine Merchants, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.ENJOY THE SUMMER  
OF 1918 INBRITISH COLUMBIA  
AND THE BEAUTIFUL  
CANADIAN ROCKIES

AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE

GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD  
Golfing—Automobile—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and  
Bathing—all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homesyou can **Save real Money** if you  
DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE  
**NOW**

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE



REGULAR SAILING TO VANCOUVER.

Particulars regarding passage, fares, sailing times and regulations of accommodation, etc., may be obtained from the General Agent, P. O. S. N. Co., Ltd., 1st April, 1917.

For freight rates, through bills of lading, etc., apply to the General Agent, P. O. S. N. Co., Ltd., 1st April, 1917.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U.S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailing from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th, 1918.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Mar. 27th.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Apr. 24th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance of passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to:-

Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 21st April.

Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Suwa Maru	(WEDNES, 13th Feb., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via S'hai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama.	Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	(WEDNES, 13th Feb., at noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe.	Capt. Iizawa T. 21,000	(WEDNES, 13th Feb., at noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe.	Kamo Maru	(MON., 11th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe.	Suyo Maru	(WEDNES, 20th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe.	Takano Maru	(FRIDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe.	Tango Maru	(FRIDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe.	Capt. Akamatsu T. 13,500	(Feb., at 11 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.		
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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	5th Feb.
PERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIRIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.
TENTO MARU	22,000	6th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALIN CRUZ, BALBOA, OALIA, ALICIA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.
ANYO MARU	18,500
KIYO MARU	17,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Males are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full particulars as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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OF THE  
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Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan S.S. Binlang  
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Ports in the United States of America and Canada.

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APRIL 10, 1918.

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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	5th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	7th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	9th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	10th Feb. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.Telephone No. 35.  
Hongkong February 5, 1918.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjikini	Amoy	27th Feb.	3rd Mar.	Java
Tibodas	Java & M'ear	28th Feb.	6th Mar.	Y'hama, Kobe
Tjitaroom	Java	1st Mar.	7th Mar.	Amoy & S'hai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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York Building. 115.  
Telephone No. 1574.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH-CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailong. J. W. Evans. F.R.I. 8th Feb. at noon.

Calling Amoy Passengers only.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

HAIPHONG Taksang Thur. 7th Feb. at 7 a.m.

MANILA Loongsang Fri. 8th Feb. at 3 p.m.

MANILA Loongsang Fri. 15th Feb. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Wingsang Sun. 10th Feb. at daylight.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and

Batavia.

Sailings from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, are fitted with Electric Light and

carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, via

Canton, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-

modation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HONGKONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haikow when

passengers only.

SOUND LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having spe-

cial accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud, Dan-

Tien Line—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Shanghai

calling at Whampoa and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports

with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

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## SHIPPING-NEWS.

American Tonnage.

Since the United States entered the war, ships for the Government have been completed as follows—

Ships	Tonnage
American Bridge Co.	18,000
American Shipbuilding Co.	27,000
Williams & Webb	21,000
New York Shipbuilding Co.	18,000
Hall & Hollingsworth	11,000
Wm. Cramp & Sons	10,000

Reported Shipping Deal.

It is reported from Cardiff that the British Steamship Co., owned by Watts, Watts and Co., of London and Cardiff, are in negotiation with the Clan Line, of Glasgow and London, for the sale of their ships. Definite information was not obtainable from Cardiff that the British Steamship Co. was offering for sale a few days ago, were standing at £25,000 each, on Friday night at £20,000 each. It was reported that the offer to the British Company was £20,000 a share. The British Company owns 20 of more steamers, aggregating about 125,000 tons dead weight. The Clan Line owns upwards of 50 steamers, and is one of the largest shipping companies in the country.

British Shipmasters' Society.

Captain W. Davidson has been re-elected president of the British Shipmasters' and Officers' Protection Society, which has its headquarters at Sunderland. Captains Malling, Kirkcaldy, Smith, Smiles, and Russell have been chosen as vice-presidents. The following have been appointed as committee—Captains O. Lamber, Hardy, Edwards, Pin-

cham, Graham, Beard, and Laver (of Sunderland), Russell and Whyte (South Shields), and Davidson (Glasgow). Captain Graham and Captain Lambert have been elected chairman and vice-chairman of committee.

Captain Allison Wood and Mr. McKenzie have been re-elected to the positions of secretary and treasurer respectively. Mr. George Lawson has been appointed solicitor and Mr. W. Hughes, auditor. Mr. John Priestman, Mr. William Blume and Mr. Brian Laine, all Wear-side shipbuilders, have been elected as trustees of the society.

The financial report shows that, including a previous balance of £6,320 brought forward, the income for the year amounted to £2,620. The expenditure was £230, leaving a balance in hand of £2,390, from which it will be noted that the ordinary expenditure exceeded the ordinary income by £120.

Torpedoed Ship.

Before Mr. Justice Bailhache, in the Commercial Court of the King's Bench Division, recently an action was heard in which O. Taylor, Sons and Co. (of Liverpool), were sued by Sarah E. Rolph as executor of the owner of the sailing ship, William T. Lewis, claiming for the balance of freight and general average.

The defendants denied liability. Mr. Leek, K.C., and Mr. Dumas were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Green, K.C., and Mr. Kennedy defended. Mr. Leek said that the William T. Lewis carried a cargo of timber from Puget Sound, Washington, for delivery at Chatham or Sheerness, in the Thames. By the charter-party and bills of lading, for the cargo, of which the defendants were the endorsees, freight charges of 100s for each 1,000 feet were payable in regard to timber delivered. About September 2, 1915, the vessel was torpedoed when off the west coast of Ireland by an enemy submarine, and the crew had to take to the boats. Assistance was given by the s.s. Balakani, and there was subsequently an action for salvage. The defendants moved to secure the delivery of the cargo free of freight, saying that there was an abandonment, and ultimately an arrangement was come to for the delivery of the cargo at agreed ports. It was now claimed that in connection with the salvage proceedings in the Admiralty Division an agreement was come to as to freight and general average expenditure under which the defendants owed the plaintiff a balance of £298,112 11s on freight and £224,000 on general average. The defendants denied liability for further payments than those already made. For the plaintiff's case evidence was given as to the agreement for salvage, and to prove the plaintiff's claim, evidence was given for the defendants that in the result, the plaintiff's claim for freight and general average was not payable.







## FROM THE PULPIT.

## The Guest at Midnight

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"Friend, lend me three leaves; for a friend of mine is come unto me in his journey, and I have nothing to set before him."—Luke XI. 6.

It speaks well for human nature that so many people who would neither beg nor borrow for themselves would not hesitate to do either for others, and that persistently, showing small consideration for either your purse or your convenience. They are like the man in this parable, almost humourous, but who went rattling at his neighbour's door at an unseasonable hour because a friend had arrived unexpectedly and the larder was empty. We scarcely give this man due credit in our thoughts about his troublesome proceedings. We dwell on his impudence and unseasonableness, but overlook the plight he was in. We are sorry for the household roused out of its beauty sleep to do what few neighbours care much about doing at any time,—lend to the people next door.

But it was the other family which had been knocked up to take in the traveller and entertain him, which is a much bigger thing than simply giving the loan of a loaf or two. I commend this point of view to you next time you are inclined to be impatient of some appeal. You would like to be let alone? The neighbour who comes worrying you would like it much more. Does any body like making himself a nuisance? Does anybody enjoy standing outside in the cold and dark, rousing up sleepy and reluctant neighbours? Consider how urgent would be the occasion which would induce you to expose yourself to what you would get in the like circumstances, and realise that after all it is a small thing you are asked to do compared with the task which the other man has to take up. "A friend of mine is come unto me in his journey"—life makes constant demands on us all, many of them unexpected, like this midnight arrival, and we must do our best to help one another to meet them, and do it with a good grace, unlike this sleepy, early neighbour behind his closed door.

Now here to-day is a special appeal to us for the Bible Society. A few weeks ago there was an extra-special for prisoners of war, presently it will be Missions, and soon, after, no doubt something else. All the time you have the recurrent call of the war charities so misnamed; is short people's hands are never out of their pockets, as we say. Well, if agents and organisers trouble us about these things they all experience very much more trouble themselves. It is the hospital boards who have to take in sufferers and take care of them. It is the Boards of Governors who have to provide for the Bible Society, and are responsible for seeing that the Mission work goes on all the year round which wear of only now and then. It is the men and women who run the orphanages at whose doors the destitute are lain, whether there is room for them or not. It is the Missionaries in the field who have to turn away requests for teachers, doctors, works of all kinds from waiting towns and tribes. So I, being the man who knocks you up ultimately to listen to their requests, ask you to put yourselves in the place of those who have either to take the travellers in and entertain them, or else shut their doors and send them away hungry. It is not for themselves that the workers are charged with these responsibilities, ask ought of us, and it is in the name of One whom perhaps he and he we shall hear say to us, "I was a stranger, and ye took Me in."

"Have nothing to set before him." What a dilemma is this of the empty cupboard. The man must either be put to shame for his impudence, or put his pride in one pocket and let the neighbour know of his distress. "Because of his importunity," we read, he gets his way at last.

## Literally the word is "shameless."

"Are not ashamed, to come disturbing decent folk at this time of night?" He certainly is, but much more still is he ashamed of the indigence and want which interfere with his hospitality, which the neighbour did not suspect perhaps till this sudden call revealed it. The family might go hungry itself and be too proud to let it be known, but now the traveller has arrived, exhausted, weary, and the tale comes out. Well, the Lord in all manner of ways makes use of the emptiness and poverty of His servants to stir them up to more difficult and more fruitful lines of action than simply doing all the work themselves and defraying all its charges. Impunity is a child of necessity, and plays a helpful part in the Christian economy, both in things material and things spiritual. In the parable one man's need calls out another's charity, and, though it was somewhat grudging, he would be the better for the exercise of it, for kindness like other qualities is partly a matter of practice. If the willing workers and givers were able to do everything by themselves the rest who need to be awakened up and shaken up would never do anything. Some of the most generous people are among the poorest, and the circumstances works out to advantage, for their hearts are so much bigger than their purses that they overcome all their natural reluctance and knock at other people's doors till they get what the Lord has need of, which is good for the cause, and also for the "other people." Never be ashamed to beg for a good work. You may get rebuffs, but that won't kill, and the people who rebuff you will live to thank you. On every hand it may be seen that good works are strained for want of means. Fabulous sums are spent on luxury and enjoyments but there is scarcely a philanthropy or a social effort or a Christian enterprise which is not more or less chronically in want. People are wide enough awake to their personal interests and gratification, but for everything else are apt to be sleepy and inaccessible. The more need to stir them out of sheer forgetfulness. All this forces us back, and is intended to go so, upon something which goes a great deal deeper than the ground I have touched on so far. They force us back upon what is always the great weapon of the Church and the Christian, which is prayer. This, of course, is the real point of the parable, which is just a very simple lesson to the Lord's disciples at an elementary stage upon the efficacy of prayer. The teaching is that, if in common life we obtain what we persist in seeking, even from a vexed and churlish neighbour roused out of sleep, much more shall we receive answers from the gracious God who never slumbers, but who rather stirs ourselves up to ask for Him. In very special is this so when our asking is that we may meet a call which He Himself has sent us. People are afraid, not without reason, of being selfish in prayer, but there is at any rate no asking amiss if one asks for what is needed to set before the friend sent to one's door while on his journey. That is a thing which God teaches us through the chronic insufficiency of resources which besets His work in our hands. What we need most is to understand that it is Himself who must supply all our lack out of the riches of His grace in Christ; that, whatever forms both the lack and the supply may assume, the work and the means of maintaining it must be transmutations of that energy which is only to be found in the heavenly storehouse. Claims in excess of resources press upon all willing shoulders to-day. Will the pressure suffice to force the Church to prayer? It is not wrong to be poor; it is seldom even a misfortune. The misfortune is to be poor and not know it. "Because thou sayest, I am rich and increased in goods, and have need of nothing, and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked; I counsel thee to buy of Me gold, refined by fire, that thou mayest be rich." That is the

## BOLO'S GOLD.

## Singer's Story of a Bag Containing £80,000.

Paris, Oct. 14.—An Italian singing professor, Signor Sotolana, has come forward with more details concerning Bolo's financial dealings. His story has been added to the evidence taken by Captain Bouchardon; the magistrate investigating.

Signor Sotolana, who was one of the artists engaged for the Italian season at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt 12 years ago, was an acquaintance of Cavallini, the man said to have served as intermediary between Bolo and the ex-Khedive Abbas Hilmi. On April 1, 1915, Signor Sotolana received a message from Cavallini, who had just arrived in Paris, making an appointment with him.

A few hours later the two men met on the Boulevards, and after buying a leather bag, went to the Credit Lyonnais, where Cavallini cashed a cheque for £40,000. The sum was paid in banknotes, which Cavallini put into the bag, together with ten more bundles of £4,000 each, with which his pockets were stuffed.

Then with the £80,000 Cavallini and his companion took a cab to an hotel in the Place Vendôme. "When I come back my bag will have been emptied of its £80,000," exclaimed Cavallini before entering the hotel.

Twenty minutes later he returned in company with a tall man with a dark moustache, whom he introduced as Bolo Pasha. Bolo requested Cavallini to give 100fr. (£4 odd) to his friend for accompanying him, and the men then separated.

It is reported that Bolo had large sums invested in French munition factories. The *Oeuvre* asks if he had not money in a big aeroplane motor factory.

According to the *Matin* Signor Sotolana was asked by Bolo to sing at the latter's home, and some time afterwards the Pasha tried to induce him to sign a telegram written in code, addressed to a former Italian deputy named Dranciaroli. The baritone refused, but kept a copy of the telegram, which is now in Captain Bouchardon's hands.

basis on which the Lord has transaction with His poor Church, ignorant of its need. Yes, I think all these claims, which are more than we can meet, should surely lead Christ's people to do something better than just complain of them; or tell the responsible workers and agencies to retrench when the call all around is for advance. "A friend of mine is come unto me on his journey, and I have nothing to set before him."—You who have a needy cause at heart, have you tried that plea with God about it? George Muller fed his hundreds of orphans by it, clothed and housed them too, and if your work is indeed the Lord's you might surely put Him on your finance committee. If it is money that is needed He can send you that; if it is workers you have the best of precedents for praying the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth labourers. And as regards the grace and fitness which we need in ourselves, every one of us, do we persist in putting in this plea: "Lord I am empty and poor, I have no wealth of soul to give away; I have a class to meet this afternoon, and nothing to bring to them, a congregation to face on Sunday, and only Thyself knowest how unfit I feel to cross the vestry door; neighbours look to me, children, acquaintances and my cupboard contains not a spare crumb; feed Thou me with bread of life, teach me that I may speak the word of comfort, enrich me with the spirit of the Master that I may have wherewith to entertain the traveller at my door, to succour the wounded by the wayside, to be of some use, some avail to others in return for all I have had of them and of Thee?" Do we indeed give such a burden to our prayer? If so it will not be in vain.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## The Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.

## (VERBATIM).

The thirteenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the Union Waterboat Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Company this morning. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided, and there were also present Messrs. R. G. Sheehan, A. O. Lang, A. H. Skelton and J. Jonckheer (Consulting Committee), Mr. G. Morton Smith (Secretary), and Messrs. G. R. Edwards, T. G. Nixon, M. S. Northcote, F. P. de V. Soares and V. Kara, (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—as it is past the hour for some time, I propose with your permission to take them as read. The profit on trading for the year amounts to \$34,492.93, some \$2,900 less than last year, which, in view of the comparatively large withdrawal of British shipping from the China Coast, and the enhanced cost of coal, must I think be considered as satisfactory. During the year, the reduction of capital suggested at our last annual meeting has been carried out, and \$3 per share has been returned to shareholders. In order the make this return, the sale of some of your investments has been necessary, and consequently dividends from investments are smaller than last year, which year, you will remember, also benefited by the profit on the sale of two of the old boats. The amount therefore available for distribution is \$50,403.75, as against \$59,375.86 in 1916, and I trust you will approve of the allocation recommended in the report. You will have noticed the somewhat large amount of \$7,000 to be written off—payments to bring them down to the market value on 31st December. I would explain that your investments are in first-class local Public Companies, but as the market price has been affected by the present abnormally high rate of exchange, it is necessary to make this provision. Your property has, as usual, been well kept up-out of current revenue. With those few remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as circulated.

Mr. Sheehan—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—The adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Sheehan and is now before the meeting for discussion. There being no questions, gentlemen, I will put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour kindly signify by holding up their hands. Those against? Carried unanimously. The only other business is the election of auditors.

Mr. Edwards—I beg to propose the re-election of Mr. Bernard Brown as auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

Mr. Nixon—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Mr. Bernard Brown as auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200 has been proposed by Mr. Edwards and seconded by Mr. Nixon. Those in favour please signify. Those against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready and can be had on application.

## Japanese Shanghai Exchange.

The Japanese Government has granted permission to open an Exchange in Shanghai for dealing in currencies, raw cotton and cotton yarn. The promoters include prominent businessmen of Osaka, and the capital will be ¥10,000,000. The Exchange building will be situated in the Shanghai Convention.

## GERMAN DISASTER.

## Total Destruction of Huge Munition Works.

From a well-informed source (says the *Daily Telegraph* of December 11) we have received interesting particulars of the great explosion of Nov. 22, by which the large chemical factory of Griseheim-Elektron, near Frankfurt, was destroyed. No details were obtainable at that time, and no great attention was paid to the report in this country, no doubt from desire to avoid exaggeration of what might, after all, prove to have been an affair of no great importance. But the extreme care taken to prevent fuller accounts from leaking out from Germany, and the enforced silence of the German Press on the subject, are the best proof of the German Government's anxiety to conceal a very serious loss. The first telegram which managed to escape from Frankfurt made a significant admission, which the subsequent silence only confirms. It announced that the excitement in Frankfurt caused by the explosion was tremendous. Information which has since been obtained from perfectly trustworthy sources makes it clear that there was good reason for excitement. For it is now certain that the explosion caused the complete destruction of one of the greatest munition factories in the world, by which Germany has suffered a disaster comparable to a very serious military defeat in its effect on the issue of the war. Under these circumstances it is a matter of supreme interest to understand precisely to what extent German military equipment was dependent on the source of supply which was wiped out of existence a few weeks ago.

The Griseheim factory was situated in the neighbourhood of Frankfurt, with an extensive frontage on the River Main. It consisted of an enormous group of buildings covering an area of over fifty-four acres. Twenty-eight large chimneys, one of them over 200ft high, gave the impression more of an industrial town than a single factory; and numerous piers abutting on the river, combined with an extensive railway system, enabled this huge concern to distribute its products among the world's markets economically and quickly. Before the war it ranked as fourth in importance of the great German chemical works, and was always a flourishing company, paying a pre-war dividend of 14 per cent, and worth as a going concern well over 60,000,000 marks (£3,000,000).

Its commanding position in the chemical world rested not only on its huge output, but on the extensive variety of its manufactures. These comprised, among other things, aniline dyes of every description, nitric, sulphuric, and other acids, phosphoric, and alkali, with liquid chlorine, hydrogen, and oxygen as important by-products. What is meant to Germany as a source of munitions of war can thus be readily understood. Moreover, as one of the uncommon instances among German chemical works possessing installations for electro-chemical production, it was of prime importance as a source of synthetic nitrates, and its splendidly organised research laboratory enabled it to play a leading part in the production of poison gas and the other more refined forms of "frightfulness" which Germany has introduced in the course of war. That the Imperial Government has taken the fullest advantage of these facilities is shown by the rapid increase of the works both in extent and output since the beginning of the war, and by the fact that the company has recently decided to increase its share capital by 50 per cent, an increase in which the German Government is more than suspected of having a financial interest.

With regard to the productive capacity of Griseheim, some authoritative facts are available which cast an interesting light on the war activities of the concern. It has been producing aniline for the manufacture of "blue powder" at the rate of 2,000 tons a day, and it is estimated that

## EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

## A Letter from Lieut. Bevan.

In the course of a letter from East Africa, Lieut. Bevan, formerly of the Hongkong Volunteers, writes:—

"The war is over here, thank God. I have been in hospital again, with gastritis this time. Guess the stomach has revolted at last against bully beef and biscuit! The Regiment has left, goes to Durban to refit and then to Palestine. I expect to go down in a hospital ship. I believe we of the old brigade got about three months' holiday. Oh! you don't know how thankful we are to shake the dust of German East Africa off. When I look back and think of what we have been through, the risks we run it does seem wonderful that any of us are left. It breaks my heart to think of the good fellows left behind, especially as so many went under these last few months. A landmark of a Fasilier is dotted all over British and German East Africa. No Regiment in the Army has a prouder record. I wonder if I shall spend Christmas south; I do hope so, for I know that I'll have a good time, so different from last Christmas and New Year—to feel that we have not moved out when it breaks, with thoughts and wonderings if we should see another."

be the only factory turning out this article. To such an extent has its already impressive output of soda nitrate and concentrated sulphuric acid been developed, that it supplied the whole demand of five nitroglycerine and dynamite factories, as well as two powder works, including that of Rottweil, one of the most important in Germany. Another explosive, which it manufactured in large quantities, was tonite, through its facilities for making synthetic phenol and consequently picric acid, from which acid this explosive is derived.

Another circumstance of special interest to us is the fact that this factory supplied large quantities of electrolytic hydrogen for the inflation of Zeppelins, and possessed by way of a reserve three gasometers with a total capacity of over 200,000 cubic feet. So important was it in this respect, that a Zeppelin shed, usually containing two or three airships, was erected in close proximity to the works. For the kite balloons at the front the gas was supplied in steel tubes in the liquefied state. Moreover, the extensive electrolytic plant was further utilised to produce acetylene gas, and lacrymatory and poisonous shells. Indeed, it was the greatest centre of this manufacture in Germany, and in 1916 the output of poison gases reached the colossal figure of nearly 600,000 cubic feet a day.

The extent of the material loss which Germany has suffered by the destruction of the Griseheim factory can thus be easily comprehended. But the disaster is of still wider significance. The variety of the materials formerly produced means, in such a closely interlocking industry as chemical manufacture, that every concern in Germany is affected, both from the cutting out of supplies, which many of them formerly draw from the necessity of making the loss of those supplies good from plants already working to their maximum. The deaths of scores of trained workmen and specialists in the factory itself and in the dwellings within its confines will make the task of coping with this deficit all the more difficult. Even if the material loss can be successfully replaced, the problem of collecting miscellaneous quantities of explosives and acids from various quarters and conveying them over the greater distances thus made necessary is bound to complicate further the transport difficulty, already regarded as exceeding pressing in Germany. It is impossible that the works can be reconstituted during the war, and sooner or later Germany must show on her fighting front the effects of this devastating blow struck at the heart of her munition-making.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## The Murder Trial Resumed.

The charge against Ho Hong, whom it is alleged, murdered an accountant of the Po On Insurance Company, and also stole \$5,000 in notes was proceeded with at the Criminal Sessions this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies). The case was opened yesterday and to-day further evidence was given.

The Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) is conducting the case for the Crown and Mr. J. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. R. C. Faithfull) is defending.

A boy, employed by the firm, said that early on the morning of August 21, he went into the deceased's room to get a tea pot. The deceased was lying down, but witness did not notice anything strange. He went in again after eight o'clock to call the deceased, but received no reply. He then noticed that the deceased's feet were tied and the body covered with a blanket. Witness called other people in the shop and they went into the room.

A shop coolie, who went into the deceased's room at the call of the previous witness, stated that he saw the deceased lying as described by the previous witness a piece of cloth was fixed in the deceased's mouth, and the room was all in disorder.

Answering the Chief Justice, witness stated that the deceased was dead, but he did not know whether the body was warm.

A Clerk employed by the Company, who sleeps in a room behind that occupied by the deceased, said that two others usually shared the room with him. On the night in question he went to bed between 11 and 12 o'clock. During the night, witness got up to get some tea and he saw deceased at the door of his own room smoking a pipe. It was not usual for the deceased to be up so late.

Other evidence of a formal nature was then called.

The case is proceeding.

## DAY BY DAY.

## No Infected Rats.

There were 1,387 rats caught and examined in Hongkong during the week ending January 19 and 1,905 during the following week. None of them were found to be plague-infected.

## Lecture.

Mr. G. P. de Martin will deliver a lecture at the Helena May Lecture on Friday, the 8th inst., at 5.30 p.m., subject: "Forensic Medicine." The lecture is open to members and their gentlemen friends.

## The Colony's Death Rate.

The death rate of the Colony for the week ending January 13 was 21.4 per thousand per annum as against 22.5 for the corresponding week of last year. The rate in the week ending January 20 was 24.7, as compared with 20.2 a year ago.

## Football Match.

The following have been selected to represent the 88th Coy. R.G.A. in their match with the 83rd Coy. on the Club ground:—Martin; W. Jones and Phillips; Green, Sharman, and Lieut. Jones; J. L. Jones, Whelan, Lieut. Hall, Taylor and Lieut. Millington. Kick-off at 2.30.

## Returned from Banishment.

At the Police Court this afternoon, a Chinese, named Chan Fui, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, with returning from banishment. It transpired that the man was first of all convicted in April, 1912, for stealing and sentenced to 42 days' hard labour and also banished for five years. He returned in June of the same year and was sentenced to six months' hard labour, being sent away for 20 years. He was again sentenced on January 11. After hearing the evidence, the Court found that the man had been in the colony since the last time he was banished.



**DARK**

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